Batak OD5
Javanese OE5
Malays AN5
Makassar OG6

I 291 301 174 Bt I 777 301 776 [51 cont.]

It is not difficult to answer the question as to what the origin of this ornament is. It is reported of the Batak that this object is definitely used now as an amulet that the children wear in front of the genitals (7), from which, we believe, one can conclude

7. Neumann, Tijdschr. Ned Aard. Gen., 1886, more extensive articles, 2, p. 30.

[52] that formerly the other tribes among whom we found it also attached this meaning to the object. In my study on the ithyphallic images of the peoples of the Malay Archipelago, I noted the fact that among the most civilized peoples the penis, and among the more highly developed peoples a representation of the penis, is used to drive off evil spirits, particularly the pontianaq, whereas the imitation of the penis serves primarily to counter the influence of the evil eye (1).

1. Wilken, Bijdragen t.d. T. L. en Vlk. v. Ned. Indië, Vol. XXXV, p. 393 ff.

MI MK J I 291 855 884

The first garment worn by the children of the more highly developed peoples, the Javanese, Malays, Makassarese, and Buginese, is the chest-protector, which is fastened around the neck and stomach with bands. The name of this garment is oto or otoh, in Javanese oto, and in Makassarese and Buginese otó (?). Among

2. Veth, Java, Vol. I, p. 603. Van der Tuuk and Van der Wall, Maleisch woordenboek, see oto. Matthes, Makassaarsch and Boegineesch Wrdb., see otó.

the less civilized, as well as among the still wholly uncivilized, the children are dressed as adults as soon as they reach marriageable age.